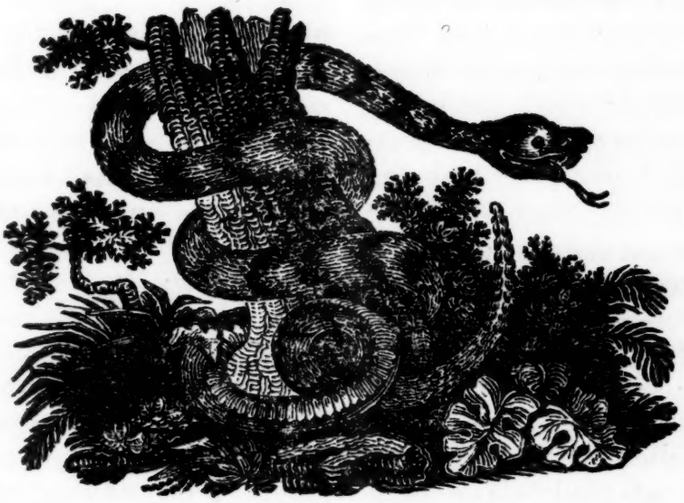
THE

ÆSCULAPIAN REGISTER.

ARS LONGA,  *VITA BREVIS.*

EDITED BY SEVERAL PHYSICIANS.

VOL. I. *PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 7,* 1824. *No.* 17.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

The consideration of intermittent fever is so interesting in itself, and from its unusual prevalence among us for the last three years, has acquired so much additional interest, that a few remarks upon some circumstances connected with it will not, we trust, be unacceptable. These remarks will be directed principally to its treatment; and it is not with a view of offering any thing new upon the subject, that we have at this time entered upon it, for all that we may say has been generally known to physicians long since, and is perhaps coeval with our acquaintance with the disease itself: we do not then offer any thing that is new, but we have derived so much benefit from a particular plan of treatment, that we cannot forbear pressing it upon the attention of our medical brethren.

It is well known, and we state it as an admitted fact, that the more chills we can prevent, or in other words the fewer cold stages the patient has to undergo, the sooner will the disease be brought to a conclusion, and the less injury will be sustained by the constitution;—how to prevent or ward off these chills, becomes then a matter of some importance, and we will now state what we have found, after various trials, the most efficacious method of accomplishing this object. An emetic is directed to be taken half an hour or less before the chill comes or is expected to come on: this can be very accurately ascertained where the paroxysm is pretty regular, and even when the period of its access varies from day to day, the patient can always know when his chill is approaching—there are certain premonitory signs which cannot be mistaken. Should the emetic operate well, the chill is often, we were going to say generally, prevented for that time at least, and this alone is an important point gained;—we have broken a morbid habit, we have roused the system and

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effected a powerful change in it, we have saved to the patient a certain amount of suffering, and we can now advance with more confidence of success to the other parts of the treatment. We have also in this way completely checked in some instances the further progress of the disease, and the patient has not been again disturbed by this unwelcome and unpleasant visiter. In those cases in which the result was not so striking, the intervals between the paroxysms have been daily lengthened, and we have had the satisfaction of believing that we have brought the disease to a conclusion many days before we should have done it without the emetic.

So much for this plan of treatment, which we consider far superior to any other at this particular period, and which we are inclined to believe little practised, and far too much neglected. The plan of giving opium or laudanum before and during the chill is most valuable, inasmuch as in most cases, it seems to shorten the cold stage, and prepare the system to go through the others with more advantage; but it rarely produces such striking effects as those mentioned above as proceeding from the use of the emetic. In chronic cases too, more will be effected in this than in any other way.

With regard to the hot and sweating stages, we have at present no particular concern—the old and common plan requiring no alteration, accomplishing all that we then look for.

In the apyrexia we have succeeded better with a combination of some of the principal articles in use, than with any one singly—thus we have used arsenic and bark, or arsenic and quinine with success, in cases that had resisted the employment of those medicines singly. The cherry tree bark has also been of not a little advantage in some particular cases.

In spite however of all our efforts, intermittent fever, after being once cured has a strong tendency to recur at the end of a week, a fortnight or a month, and this too, when quantities of bark, quinine or arsenic, are daily consumed and continued for some time. We have observed this particularly in the cases among the poor, who will not take the proper precautions, how strongly soever we may urge them upon them. Under these circumstances, we have generally directed a few grains of calomel or the blue pill, to be daily taken for some time in conjunction with the remedies abovementioned, and even continued after these have been left off—and in this way in most cases have completely eradicated the complaint. A ptyalism does not seem to be necessary, and we have rarely induced it; the mercury seems silently to work its way into the system, and there remain to guard against any subsequent attack from the persevering enemy. Whether it is owing to this, or the free evacuation we have made use of during the continuance of the disorder, or both, we know not, but certain it is, comparatively few cases have recurred; and we are disposed to think, that if practitioners generally were to trust less to the specific and all powerful virtues of quinine, &c. and direct their attention more to the general state of the system, with vigorous treatment in the commencement and copious evacuation throughout, the stamp of intermittent fever would not be so conspicuous, as it is now generally among its convalescents.

WHAT BECOMES OF LIGHT.

Light presents to man one of the most interesting subjects of contemplation and research. Although many of its laws have been developed through the sagacity of Newton and other great philosophers; although the opinion of its materiality may be considered as generally adopted;—yet it is by no means received as a settled opinion that it is derived in perpetual flow from the great Orb of Day!

However strange it may appear to common observers, to deny both light and heat to the sun, that supposed source of both, it is certain that neither facts

nor arguments are wanting to render the common opinion, at least problematical.

It is not my intention to dwell on this point, however worthy of pursuit.—I wish merely to attach my remarks to a question of no little interest, and which has never yet received a satisfactory reply.

Among the "*hints of some desiderata in the doctrine of vision, light, and colours,*" by Dr. Priestley in his very excellent work, on light, is the following quere, and one, which has undoubtedly often been asked by every person who has felt the slightest interest in this subject, viz.—"*To whatever cause it be owing that light is stopped in bodies, the question is,* WHAT BECOMES OF IT?—The light that is again emitted by phosphorical substances is trifling compared with that amazing quantity which is received and absorbed by all terrestrial bodies from the light of the sun."

As I do not believe, according to common opinion, that light emanates from the sun,—so neither do I *credit its absorption* by the bodies on which it may impinge.—In impinging on perfectly transparent colourless bodies, as glass—rock crystal, &c. it passes through, unchanged, diverging only slightly from its former course.—But if passing through the same bodies, *of different colours*, then a complete refraction of the ray ensues, by which the *white light* is broken up, and a *coloured* ray is reflected to our eye from the surface, similar to that, by which the body is denominated—thus blue, red, violet or yellow glass, will impart to the eye, a sensation of their respective colours.—But how? surely not by any thing emanating from the glass itself!—It must therefore arise from a refraction of the ray of white light impinging upon it, in consequence of some peculiarity in the glass itself, by which it differs from perfectly white glass.—Now this refraction taking place at the surface, the red or other coloured ray, is reflected back on the eye of the observer, whilst the other rays pass through, conveying no further sensation to the eye.

In like manner, in opaque bodies, through which the rays of light do not pass, as in the numerous and diversified petals of flowers, and all the various objects either of nature or art, that are not transparent, as clothes, walls, &c. that colour, by which they are respectively named, cannot arise from any emanation from the body itself. Here, in like manner, it must be produced by the reflection of that particular coloured ray, after the whole ray of white light is broken up, by impinging on its surface;—and it necessarily follows, that all these bodies must have certain peculiarities (qualities) annexed to their constitution, by which one coloured ray, rather than another, shall be thus reflected, whilst all the others are lost to our view!—*What then becomes of those residuary rays?*

It is impossible to imagine them annihilated; neither can we suppose they become perpetually fixed by absorption in those bodies on which they impinge.

Among the distinctive properties of light, one of the chief, is the *repulsion of its particles:*—now this repulsion exists as I conceive *solely* between the particles of *actual white light,* and in no degree between those, which as coloured particles, collectively constitute the white light;—in other words, a *strong affinity* exists between all the coloured or prismatic particles, so as to keep them united under common circumstances as white light, or whenever separated by the laws of refraction, to induce an immediate reunion, so as again to constitute that important intermedium of sensation in its perfect form.—Amidst the vast assemblage of bodies throughout nature, the rays of light continually impinging, are as perpetually refracted, either partially, or *in toto;* and diffused around, conjoin with equal rapidity with others thus equally disunited, until the affinity is complete, and a perfect ray or particle of white light is again constructed, once more to become obedient to its former laws.

It is by such an opinion only, that we can explain why our atmosphere is not perpetually filled with the prismatic par-

ticles of light thus refracted, rather than of white light alone—and by this we can only, with tolerable facility explain, the question above proposed!

That it is so, the experiment of painting a board or a top in a certain regular manner, with the 7 different colours of the spectrum, appears conclusively to show.—So long as this board or top is at rest, each particular coloured ray is reflected from its appropriate situation, simply as such; but if made to rotate with great velocity, the individual colours are not seen, but a compound of the whole, that is, *white.*

Let us suppose 7 different substances, each one, of one of the coloured rays—as seven flowers, a blue, green, yellow, red, &c.—Now, on each of these a particle of white light impinges;—the particular prismatic colour of each, is consequently reflected to the eye—each one, then, of the original particles of white light, is defective in that particular prismatic colour thus reflected, and will be immediately capable of attracting from around it, the particular coloured particle in which it is deficient; seven new partieles of white light, are therefore perpetually renewing, either to pursue an active state, as such, or to be again refracted, by again impinging on some (so called) coloured body.

Can any one seriously maintain, that 7 different buildings, each painted with one of the prismatic colours, and perhaps 100 years old, can have been reflecting during that period, one particular colour, *and absorbing* the other 6! can we suppose a black body to have thus perpetually absorbed *all* the light that has fallen on it? If this be seriously admitted, where will the imagination have a resting place? —It is a supposition altogether baseless! —a white body may readily be supposed to reflect all the light impinging on it, in an active state;—a black one, on the contrary may with equal ease, be regarded as placing those which fall upon it, in a latent or inactive state, by which their presence is temporarily destroyed, or their direction changed.

Every one is acquainted with the changes of colour on the breast of a pigeon, according to the motion of his body; so likewise in the changeable silks, which in one direction appear blue, in another, purple, green, and so on; and in the mineral kingdom, the same play of colours is very conspicuous, especially in that beautiful species of feldspar, called Labrador Feldspar.—Now, in all these cases, whilst the blue may be reflected to my eye, to others, differently situated, a green, red, purple or yellow, will be evident, of which I have no participation.—Here then are evidences sufficient, that the colours not perceived, are nevertheless not absorbed; and if true as respects the bodies above-mentioned, most probably by none! for it is more reasonable to suppose all matter on an equality in this particular; and, that no species whatever is capable of uniting to light—but only of reflecting the whole ray, or parts thereof, according to its peculiar constitution, by which it is, or is not, qualified to refract it.

If the above conjectures are correct, and if light does not combine with bodies, it follows necessarily, that the Art of Dying, so far from consisting in the fixation of colours, is really the art of so disposing bodies, or their parts, to refract the light, as to cause the visible reflection of those coloured rays alone, by which they are denominated.

C.

ON THE DISSECTION OF A BOBY.

From an old Magazine.

" Observe this wonderful machine,
View its connection, with each part;
Thus furnish'd by the hand unseen,
How far surpassing human art!

Should ablest imitators try
With utmost skill, to form a like;
Could they so charm the curious eye?
Could they with equal wonder strike?

See how the motion of each part
Upon some other still depends;
When all a mutual aid impart,
Conducive to their various ends.

Whilst we th' amazing frame explore,
More secret wonders still, we spy;
Yet there remain ten thousand more,
Hid from the microscopic eye.

Here may the stupid Atheist see
Convincing proofs—which all combine
To overthrow his wretched plan,
And speak the maker's hand divine.

What great emoluments accrue
To those who nature's laws obey?
From such instructions in her view,
Ye sons of Æsculapius, say!

Tho' God has call'd the life he lent,
Each vital function, dormant laid,
Here we trace Nature's deep intent,
And see, how once the springs were play'd.

Those tubes convey'd the purple juice,
Which, with new strength supply'd the whole;
And here branch'd forth the nerves, whose use
Was to keep converse with the soul.

This silent preacher points us out
The cause of many a latent ill,
Which, heretofore, lay hid in doubt,
Baffling each effort of our skill.

COMMUNICATION.

The mention of SNAKE STONES in one of your preceding numbers, has induced me to send you the following marvellous account of their formation, as a proper appendage to the absurd tales of their utility in medicine, &c.

Snake Stones were used by the Druids for Amulets:—Pliny says they wore them as a badge of distinction and tells a very ridiculous story of the manner of taking them; but according to Camden, (or his continuator) there is a like superstition about this matter still subsisting in most parts of Wales, throughout all Scotland, and in Cornwall.—He says, "it is there the common opinion of the vulgar, that about midsummer-eve, it is usual for snakes to meet in companies; and that, by joining heads together and hissing, a kind of bubble is formed, like a ring, about the head of one of them, which the rest, by continual hissing, blow on till it comes off at the tail, and then it immediately hardens and resembles a glass ring, which, whoever finds, shall prosper in all his undertakings. The rings thus generated are called *gleinen nadroedh;* in English, Snake Stones," &c. &c.

Reference is had to the same superstitious credulity, in the following lines, from the pen of Mason, a celebrated poet.

" ———— But tell me yet
From the grot of charms and spells,
Where our matron sister dwells;
Brennus, has thy holy hand
Safely brought the druid wand,
And the potent adder stone,
Gender'd 'fore th' autumnal moon?
When in undulating twine
The foaming snakes prolific join:
When they hiss, and when they bear
Their wond'rous egg aloof in air;
Thence, before to earth it fall,
The Druid in his holy pall,
Receives the prize,
And instant flies,
Followed by the envenomed brood
Till he cross the silver flood."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If a "subscriber" who has communicated to us some account of a plant discovered by a friend in Mexico, "of most singular appearance"—will afford us such information respecting it, as will enable Botanists to investigate it, and give it a name, (which his friend's diffidence has prevented him from doing,) we shall be happy to be the medium of communication.—As it is, the statement is inadequate altogether, to the end in view.

ARE SMALL POX and MEASLES COMMUNICATED TO OTHER ANIMALS THAN MEN?

Messrs. Editors,

The following statements which I have met with, appear so contrary to our present ideas on the subject, that I am desirous of ascertaining how far they are true. I should be glad if they could induce some practitioner in the country, to verify or controvert them, by a full series of experiments.

Mr. Bingley, in his "Observations on the stratagems, &c. of apes and monkies," (see Month. Mag. 23. p. 129,) mentions instances of monkies catching the small pox and measles, by playing with infected children. He gives authority of a pretty direct nature; and adverts to instances of other animals having had these diseases communicated, as the sheep, the horse, the goat, &c.—How far are these accounts to be depended on?

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SMALL POX IN SHEEP.

Published by order of the Minister of the Interior, by M. Tessier, Member of the Institute, of the Soc. of the School of Med. of the Jury of Instruction of the Veterinary School, and Inspector General of the flocks of the Government.—Paris, 1811.

Small Pox is one of the most destructive diseases among sheep, sometimes destroys half a flock, scarcely ever attacks the animal more than once; presents 4 periods; the invasion lasting 4 days; eruption 4 or 5 days; suppuration, 4 days; dessication, when a black crust falls off, 5 or 6 days. The eruption grows large gradually, is first red, then white, sometimes flat; first attacks the face, inside of the thighs, armpits, lower surface of the tail, belly, breast; then under the wool, is complete in 4 or 5 days; is mild or malignant; to the last, ordinary, the pimples are small, abundant, and crowded together; flat, dry, black, without pus; thick mucus flows from the nostrils; the head swells, eyes close, respiration is difficult, recovery seldom follows, especially if the pimples are deeply purple. Abscesses, and falling of the wool under the eruption promise well. The animals often lose one or both eyes; some all their wool; most preserve marks of the pimples; those which die, very soon become gangrenous.

The disease is sometimes communicated by shepherds, their dogs, farriers, people who visit the deceased sheep, by fowls and swine, by the wool, skins and dung of the diseased sheep.

A healthy flock may take the disease by following an infected flock, or being within 100 fathoms of them, when the wind favours the contagion. Some sheep in the midst of the disease escape it. We are assured that lambs born of dams under the disease are not affected. Vaccination does not prevent it. Innoculation for small pox has been practised among sheep in many parts of France, and in Saxony; in the innoculated, the disease was milder and shorter, but 1 in 10 died.

So many *false facts* have made their way into medicine, that we really know not, when we quote them as authorities, whether they can be depended upon or not.—The consequence is, they are affirmed, or denied, according as their notice may be, or not, subservient to the particular object of our immediate investigations! and a science, which, more than any other, requires to be supported by truth, is in fact retarded by such inconsistency.

AN USEFUL HINT TO YOUNG PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Small said once to a conceited and wrong-headed practitioner, who had been spilling oceans of human blood, and who gravely remarked to him, that he had good reason to think, that in these degenerate times, the constitutions of men in general would not bear blood-letting so well as they used to do, "My good friend, the only difference is, that you know rather more of your profession now, than you did formerly."

ETYMOLOGY.

Doctors are called *Physicians* from the word *fee-seek*, as they ride about all day, to seek fees.

SPIRIT OF THE DEAD.

A visitor to Surgeon's Hall, lately remarked, when shown a number of dwarfs, monsters, &c. preserved in alcohol and other preparations,—"Well, I never thought that the *dead* could be seen in such spirits."

CORVISART.

This distinguished physician had so extensive and intimate a knowledge of pathognomonic signs, that he could discover the most hidden disorders merely by looking at the countenance. One day, seeing the portrait of a person, of whom he knew nothing, "That man" said he "must have died of a disease of the heart"—Upon inquiry, this was found to have been the case.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Having continued the Register now through more than the fourth part of the year, subscribers are respectfully informed, that at the expiration of the 20th number, none will be forwarded to those who have not complied with the terms of subscription.—It is impossible to pursue a work of this kind, in which constant expense is involved, unless that part of the contract which is connected with the subscribers, is punctually fulfilled.—The trouble of collecting such small amounts more than equals any advantage which the publisher realizes—and for this reason, it is again repeated, that after the 20th number, none will be transmitted to those who have not complied with their engagements.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

AD	*History of the World.*	*History of Medicine.*
		chus.—Olympicus.—Mnaseas.—Zoilus.
79	Titus, Emperor.	Death of Pliny.
81	Domitian, Emperor.	Menodotus of Nicomedia.—Aretæus of Cappadocia.——Agathinus.—Philomenus.—Marinus.——Crito.—Apollonius Archistrator.——Pamphilus.—Migmatopoles.
96	Nerva, Emperor.	Death of Apollonius of Tyana.
97	Trajan, Emperor.	Archigenes.—Rufus of Ephesus.——Cassius, the Iatrosophist.—Soranus, son of Menander.—Heliodorus, the Surgeon.——Asclepiades Pharmacion.—Herodotus.
117	Adrien, Emperor.	Moschion.—Theudas of Laodicea.—Artemidorus Capiton.—Dioscurides.——Lycus of Naples.——Philip of Cæsarea.——Acibah, and Simeon ben Jochai, founders of the Cabala.
131	- - - -	Birth of GALEN.
138	Antoninus Pius, Emperor.	Marcellus of Sida.—Andrew Chrysaris.—Julien, the Methodist.
152	- - - -	Galen goes to Smyrna.
155	- - - -	He returns to his country.
161	Marcus Aurelius, Emperor.	
165	- - - -	Galen arrives at Rome.
166	War of the Marcomans.	Magnus of Ephesus.
180	Commodus, Emperor.	
193	Pertinax, Emperor.	
197	Septimus Severus, Emperor.	
200	- - - -	Death of Galen.
211	Caracalla, Emperor.	Ammonius Saccas.
222	Alexander Severus, Emperor.	Serenus Samonicus.
230	- - - -	Coelius Aurelianus.—Leonides of Alexandria.
237	Gordian the Younger, Emperor.	Serenus Samonicus, the Son.
253	Valerian, Emperor.—Sapor 1st, king of Persia.	Plotinus.
260	Galien, Emperor.	
270	Aurelian, Emperor.	Manes, founder of the Manichean Sect.
272	Hormisdas, king of Persia.	
275	Tacitus, Emperor.	
282	Carus, Emperor.	Porphyry.
284	Dioclesian, Emperor.	
296	- - - -	Edict of Dioclesian against Alchymy.
307	Constantine 1st, Emperor.	Palatine Archiatri.—Jamblichus.
309	Sapor 2nd, king of Persia.—Constantine embraces Christianity.	
325	Council of Nice.	
330	Benediction of Constantinople.	Antyllus the Surgeon.
337	Baptism and death of Constantine.	Zeno of Cyprus.
357	Anthony and Pacomus, the first Monks.	Ordinance of Constantine against Magic.
360	Julien, Emperor.	Oribasius.—Magnus of Antioch.
363	Jovien, Emperor.	Cæsarius.
364	Valens, and Valentinien, Emperors.	Vindicien.—Posidonius.—Philagrius.
367	- - - -	Edict against Magic.
379	Theodosius 1st, Emperor.	Theodore Priscian.—Sextus Placitus.—Nemesius.——Marcellus of Bordeaux.—The *Cyranide*.
395	Edict against Paganism.—Division of the Roman Empire.	
400	- - - -	Death of Martin of Tours.
408	Theodore 2nd Emperor of the East.	
409	Capture of Rome by Alaric, the king of the Visigoths.	
416	Revolt of the Parabolains at Alexandria.	
419	Theodoric 1st, king of the Visigoths.	
425	Valentinien 3d, Emperor of the West.	
431	- - - -	First persecution of the Nestorians at Edessa.
440	- - - -	James Psychrestus.
453	Theodoric 2d, king of the Visigoths.	
454	Death of Attila.	
474	Zeno the Isaurian, Emperor of the East.	
476	End of the Roman Empire in the West.—Basiliscus, Emperor of the East.	
484	Alaric 2nd, king of the Visigoths.	

HEALTH-OFFICE.

Interments in Philadelphia from Aug. 28, to Oct. 2, 1824.

Diseases.	1st week	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Apoplexy		1		1	
Atrophy					1
Casualties		1	1	1	2
Cancer					1
Catarrh				1	1
Childbed		1			
Cholera Morb.	6	7	3	2	3
Consumption	8	8	13	8	9
Contusion				1	
Convulsions	4	2	2	7	4
Decay		3	1		3
Debility	7	4	4	3	8
Diarrhœa	1	2	3	3	
Dropsies	1	2	3	6	2
Drowned	1			1	
Drunkenness		1			1
Dysentery	3	2	3	5	
Erysipelas				1	
Fevers	14	8	12	21	30
Found dead				1	
Fracture	1				1
Gangrene	1		1		
Hœmorrhage		1		1	1
Hives	1	1		1	1
Hernia			1		
Hooping Co.	3	1	1		3
Inflammations	2	4	10	3	6
Insanity	1			1	1
Jaundice	1				1
Mania á Potu	1		2		
Mortification		2			
Old Age	1	1	3	1	
Palsy	1	4			
Small Pox	4	5	5	1	1
Spasm	1	3			
Sore throat	4	1	1	1	3
Still born	4	6	1	2	7
Sudden	2			1	
Suicide					1
Teething	1		1		
Ulcers				1	
Worms	3			2	1
Unknown				1	2
Weekly Totals	75	74	70	77	94

Grand Total	390
Under one year	85
From 70 to 80	14
From 80 to 90	7
From 90 to 100	4

MEMORANDA.

East Port.—A wen weighing 7 pounds was lately extracted, from the right breast of a gentleman 73 years old, by Dr. Ayer. It was of 20 years standing, and the patient is doing well.

Genesee.—An exhibiter of rattle snakes lately died here from a bite of one of them.

Boston.—An eye infirmary is about to be established here.

New York.—85 deaths for the week ending Sept. 25.—Consumption 13, Convulsions 7, Diarrhæa 5, Dropsies 9, Fevers 10, Enteritis 8, old age 5.

Baltimore.—37 deaths for the week ending Sept. 27.—Bilious fever 14! Cholera Infantum 2, Infantile *unknown* 10!

Charleston.—*The yellow fever* still prevails to an unusual extent. From the 12th to the 19th of Sept. there were 67 deaths—47 *of which were from yellow fever*, four more than had occurred in one week for many years past! 4 or 5 had occurred on *Sullivan's Island* (usually exempt.) The treatment usually successful, has this year entirely failed. *Seven new cases* were reported Sept. 20.—*Nine* on the 21st; same day 4 deaths; eight deaths on the 20th; four deaths on the 22d; *no new cases* were reported. Nine deaths on the 23d; *two new cases* reported. Three deaths on the 24th; *no new cases* reported.

Thermometer.—(3 P. M.) Sept. 12.=73°: 13=79°: 14=82°: 15=81°: 16=91°: 17=80°: 18=78°:

New Orleans.—*The yellow fever* increases and is unusually fatal! Aug. 27, there were 34 *new cases*, most of which were in the grave on the 31st; from the 28th to the 29th of Aug. there were 28 deaths, 19 of yellow fever. Aug. 30, 6 deaths; Aug. 31, 16 deaths; more than half of yellow fever. Sept. 1, 17 interments; Sept. 2, 15; Sept. 3, 8; Sept. 4 & 5, 31!

Thermometer.—(2 P. M.) Aug. 22.=95°: 23=92°: 24=92°: 25=89°: 26=91°: 27=87°: 28 86°.

Several *natives* and an *Indian* have died with Black vomit; very unusual!

Savannah.—Only one death for the week ending Sept. 4. Seven deaths for the week ending Sept. 21;—Bilious fever 3.

Edinburgh.—109 individuals received the degree of *Doctor of Medicine*, Aug. 2.

Sheerness.—The thigh was lately amputated here by the double flap operation, *without the use of the tourniquet*, as recommended by Mr. Liston of Edinburgh. Time, one minute and a half—and not 6 ounces of blood lost!

NECROLOGY.

Dr. Samuel C. Smith, New Orleans.